THE MAY ANNIVERSARIES.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE WORK. MEETINGS OF THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIA-TION, THE AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION, THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY AND THE CITY MISSION AND TRACT SOCIETY-EXHIBITIONS BY

THE DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND. The State Charities Aid Association yesterday discussed the tramp question and other topics. Anniversary meetings were made unusually attractive, in the case of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and of the New-York Institution for the Blind, by exhibitions of the skill pupils. The sessions of the American Congregational Union and the American Bible Society were devoted chiefly to reports of the condition of those organizations. At the meeting of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Robinson and

CHARITABLE WAYS AND MEANS.

MEETING OF THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIA-TION-DISCUSSIONS UPON THE TRAMP QUESTION. The first meeting of the two days session of the State Charities Aid Association was held resterday morning at the association rooms, No. 6 East Pour-teenth-st. The attendance included many associate members and delegates from the visiting committees throughout the State, also the Rev. Dr. Chapin, the

Rev. William Moore, Carl Pfeifer, F. A. Stout, James

seveit and J. R. Roosevelt. C. L. Brace, president of the Children's Aid Society, occupied the chair. The Rev. Dr. William Adams, president of the Union Theological Seminary, delivered the formal address of . In the course of his remarks he said : "Our grief for the loss of Theodore Roosevelt is most sincere. His death was a public bereavement. No higher enlogy can be pronounced than to say of a man that he is greatly missed in every good cause. Those who knew Mr. Rosseveit best, feel his loss most keenly." "In conclusion," said the speaker, "I only wish to allude to the two great features of charity. There is a ence between the natural coullition of kindness and the manifestations of concated Christian principle. One would give a cup of cold water; the other would dig a well to furnish water long after he who

digged had passed out of the world. The power of assoctation avails much. When Howard and Elizabeth Fry

died, their work drooped. Now, when the individual

drops out, the work he has done is continued." The president of the State Board of Charities, W. P. Letchworth, read a short paper on "Dependent Children." He said: "Those asylums in which children find temporary refuge are places where the first steps should be taken toward restoring them to society. There they should be trained until their habits become such as fit them to live in respectable families. Babies and very doclle children might be placed out immediately. Delicate infants should receive careful nursing until restored to health. Other things being equal, families are better for this work; but it is hard to find families the heads of which are willing to take pains to cradicate bad habits acquired in wretched homes. The result is, that the patience of the family is exhausted and the child returned to the asylum." Part of the paper was devoted to descriptions of the work of the various institutions of this nature in the State, special aliasion being made to the excellences of the Roman Catholic supervision of crisk of the class.

excellences of the Roman cannot be a set this class.

In the debate which ensued, the following facts and the debate which ensued, the following facts and s were brought out: If work is needed to keep een employed, let laundries be established. The use-ies of a general intelligence office is little appre-d. Reading-rooms and night schools cannot be too srous; the former cannot be made too beautful, ures on such topics as pottery even, have been ito interest longshoremen. The First ward of this has been much improved, according to the test conwhich they go, the legal right exists. It ally won it is be done in the Logislature it should be done under the direction of combined committees from the different charitable associations throughout the State. It is not well to keep children any longer in institutions than is absolutely necessary to find homes for them. Each county should have a reform farm, and no boys nt to jail until they are over sixteen years hange in the present law was proposed so as

afternoon session James Roosevelt presided. At the afternoon session James Roosevelt presided, and George H. Forster, charman of the Association's Committee on Adult and Aber-bodied Paupers, read a paper about the management of these people. The paper was a resume of the work of a committee appointed to consider the matter of legislation at the meeting of the association in 1874. A bill had been drawn providing for restraint and correctional employment of these always-weary people; but as yet the Legislature had not passed it. Cooperation was much to be desired between the municipal authorities and the private charitable organizations; but in this much and corruptly-governed city that was hardly to be boped. The people could not

employment, because people would not or could not yet believe that pamperism was a crime. However, people could be made to see that it was wrong to give help to everyboog who came along. In Stamford, Com., an ex-cellent pan had been put in operation. It might not do for New-York, yet it certainly would answer for small towns. New-Haven would try it next Winter. Tickets were furnished to all househoods, and when a tramp ap-plied for aid he received a these which enotifed him to the managers of the institution had authority to make the managers of the institution and authority to make him work out his bil under penalty of being locked up One great siftscalty, the sucaker said, was to get the right managers and supermission. All their dutie

right managers and supermeasure. As the terminate would rainly performed.

James floosevelt said one difficulty was met with it constables and overseers, who often got fees for all the tramps they arrested. Sometimes officials sent out rm ners to gather up these persons and bring them intown. To overcome this evil a State constabular which was independent of local politics, would be necessary.

Warner Delano, of Newburg, said Orange County was formerly the banner tramp county. Its evils we cared by some such plan as had been successful standard.

Some criticism was indulged in upon the habit which Some criticism was indulged in upon the habit which the New-York branch of the State Beard has of farming out State paupers in counties where, under other circumstances, there would be none. It was stated that the matter lay in the power of the County Supervisors. The greatest difficulty which the trainp problem seemed to present, it was said, was how to discriminate in the treatment of houest poor men and trainps. The opinion was manamous that the work given to the two classes should be different; possibly it would be necessary to send the former class into newer parts of the State and Nation.

CHURCH EXTENSION WORK. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CONGREGA-

TIONAL UNION.

The American Congregational Union held its twenty-fifth annual meeting at the Bible House yesterday, Alfred S. Barnes, President, in the chair. An abstract of the annual statement of the trustees was read by the Rev. Dr. Ray Palmer, and the report of the treasurer by Professor N. A. Calkins. The receipts during the year have been \$24,633 26. There has been given to churches, \$11,945 62; for pastors libraries, \$364 77; the salaries and expenses were \$797 66. The balance now in the treasury is \$4,094 12, a considerable increase over the previous year. The Boston office and secretary have been discontinued. The statement of the trustees begins with an historical review of the work of the society during the quarter of a century of its existence, its constitution having been adopted at a meeting in this city June 4, 1853. It was intended for general denominational purposes, but in January, 1857, it undertook to aid in church extension. The work gradually extended during the next eight years, and soon after the meeting of the Boston Congregational Council in 1865, the sum of \$123,000 was ruised for its use. The expectations thus excited led to arrangements for widely extended operations. But the contributions fell back next year to less than \$25,656. The report then considers the varying fortunes of the indiawing years, and the chief causes of the embarassments the work of the Union has suffered. It explains also the responsibilities of the Union in the amount and care of clurreh property on which it holds iteas, and closes with an appeal to churches to sustain and prosecute the indispensable work of church extension.

The following officers were elected: President, the Rev. Dr. Edwin B. Webb, of the Shawmant Street Church, Boston, trustees, the Rev. Drs. David B. Coe, and A. H. Clapp, Altred S. Barnes, James H. Storrs, William Heary Smith, Ite Rev. Messrs, S. B. Haliday and G. M. Boynton, Samuel Holmes, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Ward, Austin Abbett, the Kev. R. B. Howard, J. W. Ranney, M. D., George A. Boll, John P. Jube, and Lowell Mason; and from Boston or its vicinity, the Rev. E. E. Strong, of Wallkam, and Mr. Hyde, of the Winthron Church, Boston. The Kev. Dr. William B. Brown, of Newarx, N. J., is corresponding sceretary, and Professor N. A. Cakina, treasurer and recording accretary, A list of twenty-right vice presidents was also elected. At a subsequent meeting of the trustees, William Heary Smith was elected chairman, and Afred S. Barnes and Samuel Holmes, finance committee. But the contributions fell back next year to less than

BIBLE SOCIETY LABORS.

BEFORTS OF LAST YEAR'S EECEIPTS, DISBURSE-MENTS AND ISSUES. The annual meeting of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House yesterday afternoon. Toe president of the society, Dr. William H. Allen, Id. D., of Girard College, presided. An abstract of the annual report of the Board of Managers was read by the secretary, the Rev. Dr. Gilman, and the treasur-

by the accretary, the Rev. Dr. Gilman, and the treasurer's report by the assistant treasurer, Andrew L. Taylor. Yacancies in the float of Managers were filled by the election of the following: James M. Brown, Augustus Taber, Caleb B. Knevuls, John B. Stearns, Andrew C. Armstrong, John C. Brown, William L. Skidmere, Jean A. Siewart and William H. S. Wood, The Rev. Dr. W. H. H. Moore offered a resolution that the Board of Managers be requested to print more generally

references in its foreign versions of the Scriptures. The society also passed a resolution of regret in regard to the death within twenty-four hours of Alexander Van Rensselaer, who has been for twenty-five years a manager of the Society.

From the annual reports it is learned that the receipts for the year have been \$446,954 04, a decrease from these of the previous year of \$96,625 51, mainly in the tailing off in legacies. In the revision of the Turkish and other versions, progress has been made, and also in the translation late Japanese of the New Testament. The board has granted permission to a firm of mative publishers in Japan to issue a pocket edition of the New Testament. The number of Bibles issued at home and abroad is \$67,493, and the total issues during the sixty-two years have been 34,864,315 copies. The report also makes mention of the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Holdich, who for twenty-nine years has served as corresponding secretary. The Rev. Dr. Albert S. Hunt has been elected to mention of the resignation of the resignation of the resignation of the for iwenty-nine years has served as corresponding secretary. The Rev. Dr. Albert S. Hunt has been elected to the position. A meeting of the board will be held next week for the selection of the various committees.

TEACHING THE DEAF AND DUMB. EXHIBITION BY THE PUPILS AT THE ANNIVERSARY

EXERCISES OF THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION. The expectation of hearing-and seeing-the dumb speak, and the deaf respond to conversation addressed to them, gathered a large audience at the Broadway Tabernacle, yesterday, on the occasion of the anniway lacernace, yesterday, on the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The president, the Rev. Dr. William Adams, made a brief statement of the objects and condition of the institution, which, he stated, had 525 pupils, and was probably the largest of its kind in the world.

A number of the pupils who have been from a few mouths to two or more years under instruction, gave an exhibition, under the direction of the principal, Isaac Lewis Peet, LL. D. The various stages of progress were shown by giving directions to the pupils, either written on the biackboard or by means of the hand alphabet, and they responded by performing correctly the acts required, and afterward describing them in writing on the board. Two of the teachers, Mr. Van Tassel and Mrs. Montgomery, are deaf nutes. A class of girls from fifteen to twenty years old wrote out long answers to

duestions on instory, etc., the expressions of quaint.

A deaf, dumb and blind boy, James H. Caton, wrote:
"I was born deaf and dumb; I was anary and half crary
at losing my sight from sickness." This happened when
be was about four years old. His senteness formed
somewhat wavering these on the board, but his letters
were large and legible. He was communicated with
either by causing him to feel the instructor's hand as the
questions were spelled out, or by means of raised letters.
This had and Richard T. Chinton, who is similarly afflicted,
showed themselves proficient in history, geography and
arithmetre. They gave statistics, and used some old
similes in communicating their ideas. Edward McCormick, a key without hands, gave an example of the Bell
method of teaching articulation, showing that he
had the elements of sound, but from lack of
practice could not ret properly uningle them. A young
left, ten menths under this instruction, by watching
the motion of her teacher's lips, translated the "sound
symbols" made by him, speaking distinctly, connectedly,
and with more perfect accentuation than deaf nuties
generally are able to give. Some little children gave
"petorial signs." of birds, animals and reprise, and
food stories of nunting or fishing, etc., by metions and
signs, to many of which the andhence responded with
fungiter as they seemed to care the import. Some of
the high class, both young men and girls, responded to
questions from the audience, frequently or current
topics, in good language, and showed that they evidently
read the papers. One young man was naked, "Do
you think there will be war between Russia
and England?" He replied: "This question causes a
change of opinion daily," and then reviewed his reasons
for etanging. The Marseillaise Hymn, and Drake's ode
to the American Flag, were acted out by two young
lades, the principal following with the printed words.
Once or twee one or the other of them prompted herself
by overlooking the copy. A little girl gave a version of
the Lord's Prayer in the

would remember the institution, and give it in pathy, help, and prayers. It seemed, on witness the exhibition by these people, that the time prediction by Christ had come, when the blind should seed af should bear, and the downs should speak, claimed that it was the result of the Christian faith.

TRACTS AND MISSIONS IN NEW-YORK. AN ANNIVERSARY AT WHICH COMMUNISM WAS

TOUCHED UPON. The fifty-first anniversary of the New-York City Mis ion and Tract Society was held in the Broadway Tabernacle, last evening. A choir of children from the Five Points House of Industry stang several songs. Short addresses were made by the Rev. George Hatt, of DeWitt Chapel, the Rev. James Marshall, of Lebanon Chapel, the Rev. John Dooley, of Carmel Chapel, and the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, of Orivet Chapel. Mr. Hatt said that in working among the poorer classes he had found tracts indispensable, and with them he had been enabled to accomplish much good in the vicinity of the Battery. Mr. Marshail remarked that he found physical Battery. Mr. Marshail remarked that he found physics conditions the greatest obslucies to preaching amon-those who live in tenement houses, since three-courth-of the population live in one-fourth of the houses it New-York. Another great obslacio was the circulation of cheap and trashy literature among the young men and women. Mr. Dooley spoke of the prevalence of trime in the Teuth and Fourteenth Wards, and Mr schauffler dwelt upon the work of the mission Sunday schools.

schanfler dwelt upon the work of the mission observables.

The principal speaker of the evening was the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson, who said the masses were not yet understood. More of them would be better if they knew how, and more would try to know how if they were helped. The speaker said it was his misfortune to see the workings of communism in Paris—the most viblainous work God ever permitted—and he believed it could be managed here only by means of the Gospel of Carist. In a few weeks communism destroyed thousands of human beings in Paris. Here in New-York time, attempth and heart must be given to save souls, and prevent the sprend of false theories and ideas.

The snetty has now thirty-live missionaries under its

Christ. In a few weeks communism destroyed thousands of human beings in Paris. Here in New-York time, strength and heart must be given to save souls, and prevent the spread of false theories and dees.

The society has new thirty-five missionaries under its care, who make 70,000 visits every year. It gives the preaching of the Gospel to 250,000 persons every year. It supports four Sunday-schools, containing 2,000 children. It also maintains sewing-schools, employment societies, temperance organizations and todering rooms. The receipts last year were \$37,593.53; the expenditures \$39,276.99.

EYES FOR THOSE WHO CANNOT SEE. ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

The pupils of the New-York Institution for the Blind held their anniversary exercises at Steinway Hall last evening. A large number of people was pres ent. Musical selections, vocal and instrumental, were rendered and heartily applauded. Many bouquets found their way to the platform. Much enthusiasm was excited in the audience by the recitations in arithmetic and geography, the writing and reading of portions of the Scriptures by the pupils, and calisthenic exercises. In the geography lessons, a bemisphere was used, with the land raised, the cities indicated by various kinds of pins, and straits and rivers by grooves. Two boys in turn pointed out the continents, feeling them with their fingers, traced the course of a vessel from Chicago to St. raced the course of a vessel room canage to ser rg, naming correctly the various straits, chan, as they touched them in following the imagin s, or found the principal cities of the world, and

nels, cic., as they benefit and the principal cities of the world, and gave their population.

A blind instructor Mr. Babcock, produced a sectional map of the United States, shook all the States up, and two little girls quickly replaced them in proper position. The Seripture writing was done by means of a stylus, on a tablet with a corrugated bruss back, by a young man, from the dictation of a teacher, reading a chapter selected by one of the audience. This was afterward read by a little girl. In writing, the pupil is obliged to reverse the order of making his dots, to allow the raised points to come in proper order for the reader. Bectmusic is also being prepared by this method. The pupils at present learn music by having the teacher repeat the notes. Mr. Wait, the superintendent, at the close, said that although the exercises seemed to be performed with ease, the ability was only obtained by much persevering effort on the part of the pupils.

SOUTHERN RELIGIOUS CONVENTIONS.

SOUTHERN METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE. ATLANTA, Ga., May 9 .- At the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to day, after the regular order, the case of L. D. Dameron, lay delegate from the St. Louis Conference, was again taken up, and there was much discussion on the question Finally, a vote was taken on the minority report, in favor of seating Dameron, and it was defeated-Yeas, 125; nays, 127. Much confusion then ensued, and a vote was taken on the majority report, opposing the seat ing of Dameron, and it was also defeated—Yeas, 131 nays, 133. The Conference then adjourned. The effect of these votes will be to leave Dameron in his seat, unless he is removed by a vote declaring him meligible. SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 9,-The Southern Baptist Con vention met this morning and organized by the election of the following officers:

President—James P. Boyce, D.D., Louisville, Vice-Presidents—The Rev. Drs. T. G. Jones, of Tennes-ee; J. B. Jeter, Virginia; E. T. Winkler, Alabama; and See: J. B. Jeter, Virginia; E. T. Winkler, Alabama; and W. C. Crane, Texas. See: direct—The Rev. C. E. W. Dobbs, Kentucky, and W. E. Tanner, Virginia.

Every Southern State except Louisiana is represented. The Home and Foreign Mission Boards reported details of the mission work during the year. Over \$53,000 was contributed to these boards since last May. The Convention sermon was preached to-night by the Rev. B. H. Carroll, of Texas.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC MANAGEMENT.

The directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Tel-graph Company yesterday elected the following officers: President, Thomas T. Eckert; vice-president, H. McK. Twombly; secretary and treasurer, A. B. Chandler: Executive Committee, Thomas T. Eckert, H. McK. Twombly, Norvin Green, E. D. Morgan, Augustus Schelt, W. J. Syms, John H. Mortimer.

The annual report has been referred to the Executive

Committee for examination, and the officers declined to furnish to the press a copy or an abstract until they are formich to the press a copy or an abstract until they are ordered to do so by the Executive Committee. It is understood that the report contains a detailed statement of the pooling contract, as well as the correspondence which passed between the executive officers of the two companies concerning the refusal of the Western Union to pay over to the Atlantic and Parific Company its share of the gross carnings after the Benedict suit was begun. The money is now being poid over regularly in the form of a loan to avoid individual hability if the Benedict suit should succeed in breaking up the contract.

AN HONEST MONEY LEAGUE.

NEW ORGANIZATION IN THE NORTHWEST. THE STORY OF ITS FORMATION AND ITS FIELD OF USEFULNESS-AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT WELL BEGUN.

TOM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. CHICAGO, April 23 .- The formation of the Honest Money League by preminent business men of Chicago and Milwaukee is an event of considerable politter i significance. It should not be regarded as an attempt to shut the stable door "fter the horse has been stolen. The present time is not too late in the course of financial legislation successfully to oppose schemes of uflation. The inflation movement is neither so weak that it may safely be disregarded, nor so strong that it should be considered irresistible. It is a dangerous popular agitation which has not yet reached its food, and it is singularly unwise or short-sighted to belittle its proportions or to tremble before it. It is true, however, that the prominent men of the Northwest, particularly those prominent in politics, are disposed to take one of these extremes. They either say "there is no danger." or "it is too late." But neither position is correct. The Greenback movement has been neither killed nor im-peded by the decline of gold or the apparent possibility of resumption. It is the vigorous purpose of the inflationists to elect a majority of the next Congress. They are working for this end in the West constantly and shrewdly, and unless they are properly opposed they will accomplish this object. The Indiana and Illinois is now the real Greenback Inflation party in those States. The late Democratic conventions f both these States have in their platforms committed their party to the wild deerrines of Cary. These platforms sound like the dictations of that great fluancial reformer. We should say, rather, that they are his thunder stolen. The Democratic machinists have taken the work which Cary's ingenuity devised out of his hands. They have robbed him of his little stock, and with all their superior facilities for business, will monopolize the whole trade in this special line. The Democratic party now advocate the taxation of Government bonds, the issue of irredeemable paper to take the place of National bank bills, and broadly hint at the payment of the National debt in "flat money," What more could be asked by Cary or Wendell Phillips, or any other man whom a timid commission in lunary would give the

With this great political party fully committed to inflation, is it not foolbardy for the believers in honest money to go to sleep, saying because the Silver Bitt has been passed that there is no hope, or because the prospect of resumption is encouraging, that there is no more danger t The Honest Money League is a well-started movement. Its avowed plan is to furnish to the people of the Northwest trustworthy information upon the financial questions brought out by the Greenback and Democratic parties. It had its origin in the remarkable effect produced in the last Fall campaign in Wisconsin, by the advocacy of sound movey on the stump and in printed documents. The readers of THE TRIBUNE may have forgotten the circumstances. They are worth re-calling, for they prove that the people only need to be correctly is formed to insure their correct decision.

The two prominent parties in Wisconsin, before the opening of the campaign last year, were without an available issue. There was no living subject over which they heartily burned to contend. But the Greenback en were terribly in earnest. They had a course of action to urge. They had well organized clubs. The average American politician turns green whenever auother man makes more noise than himself. The Repubican party could not possibly adopt the Greenback cause: party consistency forbade. Party consistency also should have prevented the Democrats from standing on the Greenback platform; but the Demecratic leaders rose superior to this consideration, and appropriated to themselves the ground prepared by the inflationists. They boldly adopted Greenback resolutions, and nomiested a Greenback man as their candidate for Governor, The Republicans regarded ent of their old adversaries with alarm. They did not disguise their discouragement. They did not dare to make an issue of the inflation question, but in their convention and in their platform ignored it altogether. They nominated a hard-money man, but they advised that he keep his opinions as queet as possible. On all no principle at stake for which they could make a campaign. In this condition of hopelessness, a few carnest hard-money men were allowed to take the management was prepared and issued by the Republican Central held a series of meetings in those towns where the To the astonishment of the shrewd political leaders, the people showed a hunger for correct information. The hard-money speeches produced an immense effect. They provoked discussion, and the membership of Greenback elmiss dwindled before them. One speaker and one campaign doenment could do but little in three or four weeks to revolutionize the opinions of a State, but that little was so thoroughly done that the Republican candidate was elected by a majority of more than 8,000, to the surprise of his friends and the bewilderment of his

the Northwest, if supplied with correct information will form correct opinions, and may be relied upon to act correctly. In the light of this election the Honest Money furnish to the people the correct information which they erave, and which they have been unable to obtain. Mr. Thomas M. Nichol, the speaker who did such good service on the stump in Wisconsin, has been appointed its secretary, and gives his entire time to its work. Mr. Nichol has embedied in a pamphlet of sixty-four pages the ambstance of his speeches, and the League is giving this a wide circulation. The League proposes to publish and circulate other hard money documents. Local leagues are forming in many towns and cities of the Northwest. are forming in many towns and cities of the Northwest. The Honest Money League is non-partisan in its object. It has among its members both Republicans and Democrats. Its members and its executive committee are for the most part business men, not active in politics. But the League proposes, wherever it can exert an influence, to see that only the believers in honest money are nominated for important offices, and to do what it can by distributing documents and by furnishing speakers for public meetings, to aid the election of those candidates who agree with its principles.

The field to which the Honest Noncy League has given attention embraces the four States nearest to Chicago. In Wisconsin it is met with an encouraging welcome. There is no doubt that the Republicans in that State will take a clearly defined stand in favor of hard money. If the Democrats hold to their platform of last Fall, they will lose some of their best men, who will vote the Re-

take a clearly defined stand in favor of hard money. If the Democrats hold to their piatform of last Fall, they will lose some of their bost men, who will vote the Republican ticket. Any candidate for Congress next Fall who announces himself for the repeal of the Resumption Act, or the substitution of greenbacks for National bank notes, will be fought in the most determined manner. In Michican, also, the League finds many earnest adherents. The success of the Greenback ticket in many town elections has created healthy alarm. Many local leagues have been formed, and the organization of others is in progress. The Republican State Central Committee, too, have taken a judiciously hold position, and the issue of housest money will be well defined in the Congressional canvass.

But in Indiana and Bitnois the League thus far has made little progress. The hard-money men in those States are timid and deprecating in their tone. It is not easy to arouse them to a realization of their danger. They speak in whispers, and concent their dominas, and trust that Providence, by some miracle, will overthrow the fierce infinitionists who stalk uncontradicted among them. In the former State there is good reason to believe that therets not one straight Republican beaktone, while the Democrats are all wild admirers of Voorhees and irredeemable paper money. The situation is not quite so deployable in Hilmois, but it is sufficiently alarming. There are many hard-money men toere, but the Democrats have held their State convention, and and irredeemate paper money. The stitution is hoggine so deplorable in Illinois, but it is sufficiently alarming. There are many hard-money men tacre, but the Democrats have held their State convention, and adopted an extreme inflation platform, and the hard-money Democrats, under the lead of ex-tiovernor Palmer, content themselves with denouncing the platform, while sgreeing to vote for the nonlines who stand thereon. The Republicans, under the direction of the leaders in Chicago, are likely to commit a similar absurdity. They will not make the money question an issue if they can help it. Their avowed object is to co-cluste the Greenback vote. Indeed, there will be a movement of considerable strength to induce the Republican convention to adopt as its candidate for State Treasurer the present head of the Greenback ticket. In Indiana and Hilmots, therefore, the Honest Money League has a most laborious field for its efforts. It will work in this field manfully, and trust to secure in due time a hearing and a successful appeal to the good sense of the people.

NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 9 .- Captain Somerville Nicholson, of the United States Navy, has been placed on the Retired List, the President having approved the findings of the Examining Board in his case. The promotions, which have been suspended while Captain Nicholson's case was under consideration, will be imme diately sent to the Senate. Commander J. C. Watson, com-manding the Wyoming, reporting the arrival of that steamer at Havre, France, April 22, states: "We had a stormy voyage, which proved the Wyoming's seaworthiness, and I do not believe there are many ships, in any service, which would have stood the text as well." Soond-Lieutenant A. Weston, and First-Assistant-Engineer James A. Seaverns have been directed to report for duty on the revenue steamer Manhatian, at Oswege, N. Y., and First-Lieutenaut L. M. Keen, now at Baltimore, has been transferred for duty on the Moccasin at Charleston. Lieutenant-Commander Charles McGregor is detached from the Navy Yard, Washington, and grapted three months' leave. Lieutenant Frank Courts is detached from ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, Washington, and ordered to Newport for instruction in torpedo service. ness, and I do not believe there are many ships, in any

HEAVY STORMS IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., May 9 .-- A violent wind, rain and half storm, accompanied by severe thunder and lightning, swept over this city and vicinity last night.

Some damage was done in the city by lightning, and the crops, especially wheat, which is now heading, fruit trees, and in fact all vagetation, suffered seriously. The course of the storm was from west to east, covering a belt not more than a mile wide. Local storms of a sim-lar character have visited nearly every section of this State during the past few days, causing considerable damage.

THE NOYES CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

TESTIMONY OF EX-PRESIDENT STEDWELL. IMPORTANT RULING OF THE COURT-HISTORY OF THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL BEINSURANCE.

The trial of Benjamin Noyes was continued vesterday at Newark, before Judge Depue. Caarles H. Brinkerhoff, formerly secretary of the New-Jersey Mutual, was recalled. The prosecution showed, by the witness, that Mr. Noves assumed actual possession and control of the New-Jersey Mutual. At Mr. Noyes's request several account books of the company were sent to Mr. Noyes at New-York ; some of them were brought back and others have never been returned. The unpaid death claims at the time the company closed business

amounted to \$100,000. On cross-examination, Mr. Brinkerhoff was asked if the directors of the New-Jersey Mutual had taken any steps looking to the reinsnrance of their company in other companies before negotiating with the National Capitel. Mr. Vanatta, on behalf of the State, objected, and in his argument took the ground that such effort was a crime. Messrs. Keasbey and Robeson, of counsel for Mr. Noyes, argued the matter at considerable

Judge Depue said : " A contract of insurance is a con tract that is made where an insurance company has taken a larger amount of risks of a certain class than it deems safe. It is the same thing as the right of a bank to go to another bank and have its surplus discount paper taken off its bands. It is, however, settled by law that one company has no right to transfer its assets and liabilities to another company-to amalgamate. Insurance companies cannot amalgamate or consolidate. That is not reinsurance. Directors of insurance companies are merely agents, and without unanimous consent of the stockholders cannot transfer the assets of the company. The question now is whether the attempted consolidation was an honest mistake or a diberate attempt to defraud the stockholders. The indictment charges this offence. Whether it is sustained is for the jury to decide as a matter of fact. To determine this, a wide range must be given to the ex-

determine this, a water large must annuations."

Mr. Brinkerhoff said that on January 29, 1877, Mr. Noyes showed him a contract reinsuring the Mew-Jersey Mutnai; Mr. Noyes told link he would show the policyholders that his motive was good; he intended to conduct the affairs of the company with economy; that with an income of \$600,000 from premiums and a death rate of \$200,000 the company could create a new reserve.

serve.

Jeremiah H. St. well, formerly president of the New-Jersey Mutual, was called by the County Prosecutor. R. Robeson asked the Court If Mr. Stelwell, being indeted with Mr. Noyes, was a competent witness. Judge Deput decided that he was, and Mr. Robeson took exception to the ruling. Mr. Stedwell testified that on January 1, 1877, on a basis of 4½ per cent, the New-Jersey Mutual was deficient, but not to so large an amount as had been stated in court. At that time the company had State deposits of about \$300,000; assets worth their face of \$200,000; premium notes of \$340,000; nortranges on property worth less than their face value, \$120,000; real estate worth about \$30,000 or \$60,000; outstanding unpaid premiums, \$250,000; due from marchis arising from insurance of the Hope, Craftsman, Commenweith and Herenies, large sums, making in all \$1,140,000. When Mr. Kebey examined the company it had possession of \$132,000 of Government bonds, \$45,000 of which were hyr otherated, leaving \$87,000. The company having to berrow money to meet death claims, the vitness consuited with Mr. Kebesy, and subsequently endeavored to effect reinsurance of the company; this was from about January 7 or 8 to about January 2 or 23. He made propositions to the United States, Globe, Union Mutual of Maine, Universal Life and other companies, solut six in all, loosing to reinsurance of the New-Jersey Mutual.

The witness life and the Noyes on January 1, 1877, the stutiess life and the companies.

States, Gloise, Union Mutual of Maine, Universal Life and other companies, about six in all, loosing to reinsurance of the New-Jersey Mutual.

The witness first saw Mr. Noyes on January 1, 1877, in consequence of an invitation from Mr. Fay. Counter propositions were made by Mr. Noyes and the witness, which were to be subject to the approval of the directors of the two companies. Mr. Fay had brought to the witness two rough drafts of conditions of reinsurance, which the witness subsequently ascertained to be in the handwriting of Mr. Noyes, out they were not admissible. They were received by the witness before he ever saw Mr. Noyes, several propositions made by Mr. Stedwell and Mr. Noyes were read. Mr. Fay was the attorney of Mr. Noyes in the negotiations. Mr. Stedwell said he met Mr. Noyes again on January 20 of 3, 1877, not then add not meet him until January 21 or 22. The witness postponed action with Mr. Noyes because there was a prospect of ratsing sufficient money to make good the dehelency. The witness

carea an agreement for remainance was effected, which was put in writing.

The company had nominally \$87,000 in United States The company and nominally 88,000 in United States bonds (real value of \$100,000), which appeared on the books as an offset to stock. They were the property of Mr. Frost, and were to be receipted for, paying the bonds back to Mr. Frost, and caucelling \$100,000 of stock which had been lessed to Mr. Frost, This arrangement was made between the witness and Mr. Fay, and the latter assured the witness that Mr. Noyes consented

ance of \$18,000.

The transfer was completed about midnight of January 25. The witness said that when he had signed all the papers and transfers of securities, he took them into the room where Mr. Neyes was sitting and had them before him accompanied with a receipt for them. Included in the receipt were \$87,000 in United Stales bonds, and \$50,000 in cash. Mr. Noyes did not look at the bonds but passed them. The witness gave Noyes in on edope containing a \$12,000 check of the company envelope. The witness placed his personal check for \$18,000 in the envelope with the understanding with Mr. Fay feat it was to be replaced by a mortgage for that amount. Subsequently Mr. Fay brought the check, and the witness gave him the mortgage for that amount. Mr. Noyes had an ample opportunity to examine the receipt before he signed it. He did not sign it until attention to a second comment before he will be subsequently of the items of \$87,000 for Government bonds, and \$50,000 in cash. The witness could not say who took away the Government bonds from the table. He was under the impression that Mr. Fay took them away. They were returned to father Frost.

sion that Mr. Fay took them away. They were returned to Lather Frost.

The Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when Mr. Sted well will be cross-exammed.

The following prominent exizens of Connecticut were present at the trial yesterday: The Hon. James Gallagher, lately a Democratic lender in the Connecticut House of Representatives; N. D. Sperry, postmaster of New-Haven; Judge E. W. Wright, Joseph A. Smith, exceptesident of the Yale National Bank; Dr. Wm. M. White, John B. Robertson, formerly Secretary of State; William Hillhouse, Collector of New-Haven; Charles R. William Hillhouse, Collector of New-Haven; Charles R. William Hillhouse, Collector of New-Haven Board of Health; ex-Congressman C. M. Ingersoll, of the New-Haven District; and R. F. Lyon.

MOURNING GOODS IN MANY STYLES Jackson's stock of mourning goods, at No.

777 Broadway, opposite Stewart's, is well known to both city and country people. This house buys largely at auction, and is thereby enabled to sell goods at low figures. At the present time it is making a specialty of the silk department, is making a specialty of the silk department, which contains all the well known brands. These are now selling very low; an elegant silk is shown for \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard. The stock of dress goods embraces all goods new in material and design. A localiful piece of tamise is shown for \$1 a yard. Cashmere is still used for mourning dresses and mantles, and a very handsome piece may be found here for 75 cents a yard. There is a large line of bombazutes, Henrietta cloths and grenadines, one piece of grenadine being three yards wide and selling for \$1.50 a yard.

The second floor is devoted to the suit and millinery departments exclusively, and contains many suits, mantles, hats and bonnets in clegant deskin and finish. Suits for first mourning are trimmings are shown for second mourning. On mourning dresses the crape trimmings one sist of plain bands, in all widths. A new mantle shown here is called the "postiliton," and is made of drap dress, trimmed with wide bands of crape. This is especially designed to be worn with princesse dresses. In the millinery department is an elegant assortment of hats and bonnets. A black chip for second mourning is trimmed on the outside with puff of silk and wreath of leaves and jet, the face trimming of black lace, and bow of ribbon, the back flaished with a long toped bow. Another black chip, casied the "Modjeska," is trummed with silk loops and bunches of parple-black grapes on the outside; the inside trimming as of flee jet-tupped feathers and jet-edged leaves, with bows of ribbon. Crape to back chip, casied the underly a strumment of the stock of the problem of the problem of the suits and such sand knots for outside and misde trimming, and a large assortment is always kept on hand by tim house. which contains all the well known brands

NEWARK'S WATER COMMUNICATION THREAT-ENED.

A committee of the Newark Board of Trade. on Wednesday, taspected the bridge of the New-Jersey Central Railroad over Newark Bay, with a view to an laborate report to be submitted to the Board of Trade it its next meeting. The report will state that the bridge, at its next meeting. The report was state that a table built oulquely across the carrent instead of at right angles with it, is effectually changing the line of the channel by the close setting of the pines, which impede the free action of the carrent, and a par is forming, which will eventually cut off Newark and her manufacturing industries from their natural water-course.

A MILWAUKEE MERCHANT KILLED. CHICAGO, May 9 .- Charles Marrigold, of Marrigold Erothers, prominent Milwaukee merchants, was struck by a train, which was switching at the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Depot this morning, and was killed.

A BUY AND A SELL .- Operator (apropos of customer's beard): "Yes; great improvement is sir, since you took our 'Baim of Illyria.' Of cour-will try another bottle t" Customer (drily): thanks; haven't tried the first yet."

A little girl who was somewhat out of sorts, but wasse exact aliment no one had been able to discover, amended her evening prayer of "God bless papa and mamma," by adding "and cure me if there's anything the matter with me."

XLVth CONGRESS---Hd Session.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. THE SENATE PASSES THE INDIAN AND MAIL LETTING BILLS, AND DEBATES THE BANKRUPT LAW-JUDGE KELLEY SPEAKS IN THE HOUSE ON THE TARIFF BILL.

SENATE ... , WASHINGTON, May 9, 1878. The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate, to-day, a report of General Gillmore, in regard to improving the ship channel at Charleston, S. C. Ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Com-

Petitions were presented from the Pennsylvania Legislature favoring the Texas and Pacific Railroad; from Philadelphia in behalf of the Steamboat Bill; and from California relative to Presidential elections. Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) reported back the House

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. I.) reported back the House joint resolution to print 300,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Arriculture for the year 1876, with amendments to reduce the number to 200,000, and to print and bind copies of the colonial charters and constitutions. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. BECK (Dem., Ky.), by request, introduced a bill for the relief of Norman Wiard. Referred to the Committee on Claims. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Norman Wiard \$235,568 89, for work and labor done, material supplied, and cash advanced, from 1861 to 1865, under contract.

The bills to extend the patents of Gilbert Jessup, for a seeding machine, and of Moses Marshall, for an improvement in knitting machines, were indefinitely postponed.

Mr. DAVIS (Ind., Ill.) called up the Senate bill to provide for the distribution of the Mexican award.

vide for the distribution of the Mexican award.

An amendment, providing for a new hearing in the
Well and La Abra cases, led to a long discussion. Weit and La Abra cases, led to a long discussion.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., V.) said there were some things in possession of the Juticary Committee in regard to claims which the Senate should consider without making them public. He therefore moved that the doors be closed, under Rule 64.

The resolution was agreed to. During the secret session the debate was in regard to information as to claims mentioned before the Jadiciary Committee, which it was said about not be made public, as it might defeat the ends of justice.

At 2 o'clock the doors were reopened. The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. INGALISE (Rep., Kan.) introduced a bill to requint the Ishiway shall service. Referred to the Commit-

art, ISOALLIS (Rep., Am.) introduced a only o regu-late the Railway Mail Service. Referred to the Commit-tee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented an invita-tion from the Grand Army of the Republic, to attend memorial services at Arlington Cemetery on Decoration Day. Laid on the table.

tion from the Grand Ariny of the Republic, to actual
memorial services at Arlington Cemetery on Decoration
Day, Laist on the table.

Mr. DORSEY (Rep., Ark.) introduced a bill to regulate
the sale of coal by retail dealers in the District of Columbia. Referred to the District Committee.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Indian
Appropriation Bill. The amendment submitted yesterday authorizing the President to dispense with the expenditure of any of the appropriations in the bill, providing he may deem them unnecessary, the consent of
the tribe being first obtained, and also appropriating
\$10,000 to be expended for the benefit of the tribes in
suce manner as the President may, with their consent,
approve, was laid on the table.—Yeas, 31; navs, 16.

An amendment was passed, providing that the several
appropriations made for teachers, millers, blacksmaths, engineers, and the other employes on the
reservations, and for various supplies for the
Indians. may be diverted to other uses for
the benefit of the Indians within the discretion of
the President and with the consent of the tribes, with
an amendment submitted by Mr. Hoar striking out the
word "teachers," so that the fund appropriated for
them should not be diverted.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa) submitted an amendment
providing that no purchase of supplies exceeding in the
aggregate the value of \$500 shall be made at any one

them should not be diverted.

Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa) submitted an amendment providing that no purchase of stoppies exceeding in the aggregate the value of \$500 shall be made at any one time without advertisement, except in case of emergency, when purchases may be made in open market not exceeding \$5,000 in value. Agreed to.

Various ununpertant amendments were agreed to, and the bill being reported to the Senate, the amendments were concurred in and the bill was passed.

Mr. FERRY (Rep., Mich.), from the Conference Committee on the bill to regulate the advertising of the mail lettings, submitted a report. He said the priftipaid difference between the two houses was in regard to the advertising rates in newspapers, which were now regulated by the old laws of 1853, allowing forty cents per folio, and did not give sufficient compensation. The senate amendment was to provide for the payment of commercial rates for Government advertising from all departments of the Government, as the amendment was agreed upon in conference, it fixed the rates to be paid for advertising by the Post Office Department only, and not for the other departments.

Mr. DORSEY (Rep., Ark.) said, it had been the inten-

and not for the other departments.

Mr. DOESEY (Ecp., Ark.) said, it had been the intention to call up the Post Office Appropriation Bill, but, at the request of several Senators, it had been agreed that the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law should be first considered. dered. Mr. FERRY (Rep., Mich.) said, as soon as the bill to Mr. FERRY (Rep., Mich.) said, as soon as the bill to

repeal the Hankrupt Law should disposed of he would call up the bill to repeal the Specie Resumption Act. STRUGGLING WITH THE BANKBUPT LAW. The Senate then, on motion of Mr. THURMAN (Dem. Ohio), took up the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Act.

Mr. THUKMAN, referring to his amendment to provide that the repeal shall take effect on the 1st of Septemper next, said he submitted it as a compromise should the amendment be defeated, he would then move

Should the amendment be defeated, he would then move to insert August 1, 1878. Some consideration he said is due to men who are indebted, and Congress should not in hot haste put an end to this law at once.

Mr. BECK (Dem., Ky.) said the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law had passed the House in February, 1876, by an overwhelming impority; and at another time passed the Senate by an overwhelming majority. The Senator from Ohio seemed to have changed his tactics, and now he wants to give the people four months notice of the repeal. The country is not in a condition to stand this sort of thing. If it is a good thing to repeal the Bankrupt Law it is a good thing to lave its repeal take effect immediately.

Mr. WHYTE (Dem., Mt.) Invored the absolute and immediate repeal of the law, He said that the debter class as well as the creditor class of American citizens is in favor of its immediate repeal.

Mr. THURMAN said that every amendment to the Bankrupt Law passed in 1873 and 1874 was a concession to the debtor.

Mr. WHYTE—A concession to the rascally debtor, but

Mr. WHYTE-A concession to the rascally debtor, but

Mr. WHYTE-A concession to the rescally dentor, our
not to the honest one. The debtor class has ecssed to
appeal to Congress. It found no friends here.
The postponement of the day when the repeal shall
take effect will only hold out temptations to men. If
suen temptations do not exist, they will march straight
on in the maintenance of their credit.
Mr. KERNAN (Dem., N. Y.), favored the rejection of

on in the maintenance of their credit.

Mr. KENAN (Dem. N. Y.), favored the rejection of the Seinite amendments, and the passage of the bill after agreeing to the House amendments, which, he thought, perfected it. He had, by letters, by telegrams, and by consultations with the people of his State, during the past week, found a general feeling, among both debtors and creditors, in favor of the immediate repeal of the law. If it is right, to said, to have the repeal of this law take effect on the lat of September, it is right to have it take effect in mentiately.

Mr. MATTHEWS (Rep., Ohio) said he had supposed this bill would be accepted by the Senate as it came from the Judiciary Committee. He accepted the amendment of the committee to have the repeal thate effect on the lat of January, 1879, because at that time Congress would have been in session a month, and an opportunity would be offered to frame a wise substitute for the present bankrupt law. He argued that the freenas of the immediate repeal of the law have not given sufficient reason for their zeal in this matter. He himself favored a bankrupt law because he thought it was good for the country, because he thought it was good for the country, because he thought it was good for the country, because he thought it was good for the country, because he thought is reserved. He himself favored a bankrupt law because he thought it was good for the country, because he thought it was right. Seeing that the repeal of the law was a foregone conclusion, he would vote for the amendment of his colleague, fixing September 1 as the time of repeal, as that was better than immediate repeal. Pending discussion, Mr. ANTHONY (Rep. R. I.) moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next. Rejected—Yeas, 19: nays, 31.

Mr. THURMAN (Dem., Ohio) arged the Senate to remain in session, and finish the bill to repeal the bankrupt law to-day.

in w to-day.

Mr. EATON (Dem., Conn.) moved to adjourn. Re

Mr. EATON (Dem., Colin.) moved to adjourn. Rejected "Yeas, 26; bays, 28.
Mr. HEREFORD (Dem., W. Va.) introduced a bill to provide for the election of Representatives to the XLVith Congress from West Virginia. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.
Mr. INGALLS (Rep., Kan.), by request, introduced a bill to provide for the payment of interest due to the Chicknessay Indians. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Affairs.
counte then proceeded with the consideration of The Senate then proceeded with the consideration of the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law. Mr. MAXEY (Dem., Texas) spoke in opposition to all the Scuate amendments, and in favor of agreeing to the House amendments and passing the bill. He then yielded to Mr. DAVIS (Ind., Ill.), and on his motion, at 5:20 p. m., the Senate adjourned until 42 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House, to-day, Mr. GOODE (Dem., Va.).

Chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a joint resolution providing for the enforcemen f the eight-hour law. Mr. COX (Dem. N. Y.) offered an amendment directing

all the heads of departments and officers of the Govern-ment to enforce the eight-hour law so long as it remains mrepealed. Adopted.

Mr. COX said he was glad that the committee had reported his bill to enforce the eight-hour law. One-fift

of the hours being cut off, one fifth more of the workingmen ecuid be employed, and there never was a time when it was more necessary that Congress should do something for the good of the workingmen than at pres-

something for the good of the workingmen than at present.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) said the reason that the eight hour law is disregarded is that there is no penalty attached to it. He hoped that Congress would attach a penalty to the disregard of the law.

Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.) said that a great deal had been stated recently about workingmen resisting laws. The Government is setting an infamous and scandatous example of disregard of the law, if the agents of the Government are allowed to force upon labor what the law absolutely forbids. The law is based upon the philosophical theory that in the long ran a man can do as much work in eight hours as in ten.

After further remarks, the joint resolution as amended was passed.

REAGAN'S FREIGHTING BILL.

REAGAN'S FREIGHTING BILL. Mr. REAGAN (Dem., Tex.) endcavored to have his bill to regulate inter-State transportation made a special

order for Saturday, so as to take it out of the me hour, and give a chance for other committees to be called. Objection, however, was made, which irritated Mr

Objection, however, was made, which irritated Mr. Reagan to make the statement that the bill would occupy the morning hour till the House grew sick of it.

A suggration was therengon made by the SPEAKER that it might be got rid of by a motion to lay it on the table, which was immediately made by Mr. BEEBE (Dem., N. Y.) The motion, however, was rejected. Mr. THOMPSON (Rep., Penn.) spake in support of the bill, and made the following remarkable statement: He said that hast senson 13,000,000 barrel; sof oil, produced in Pennsylvania, had been shipped to the scalloard. The established rate of transportation was \$1.00 per barrel, which should have given to the railroad companies \$18,500,000. But instead of that, the railroad companies had actually received only \$5.000,000, the other \$13,500,000 having been divorted from the stockholders and from the shippers into the pockets of an unscrupulous

ring. The bill proposed to abolish that system. In illustration of the magnitude of the coal-oil interest, he said that although firecu years ago it was an article unknown to commerce, now if structs second on the list of exports, cotion being first; and that it brings back mere gold to this country than all the wheat or flour or bacon or beet or lard or lumber or tobacco, or any other article exported. He contended that the bill is in the interest of the railroads.

Mr. REAGAN renewed his proposition to have the bill made the special order for Saturday next. This time there was no objection.

Mr. PATTERSON (Dem., Cal.), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the private citizens of Colorado, Nevada., and the Territories to fell and remove timber for mining and domestic purposes. Amended so that such lands shall not be open to railroad corporations, and then passed.

The bills subjecting the Fort Wayne Military Reservation to entry as other public lands, and to restore certain lands in lows to settlement, were passed. tion to entry as other public lands, and to restore certain lands in lowa to settlement, were passed. On motion of Mr. WRIGHT (Dem., Penn.), the privi-leges of the floor were extended to Peter Cooper, of New York.

Mr. LOCKWOOD (Dem., N. Y.), rising to a question privilege, stated that he was reported in the Record as not voting on last Tuesday on the motion to go into Committee of the Whois

en the Tatisf Bill. He was present, he said. and voted in the negative. He believed the country tired of the discussion, and that the interests of the country could not be promoted by the passage of the bill. He made this explanation because he disliked to appear as a dodger.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. SAYLER (Dem., Ohio) in the chair, on the Tank Bill.

only the made this expandation occause he dishred to appear as a dedger.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. SAYLER (Dem., Ohio) in the chair, on the Tang Bill.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Pevn.), a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, said that the most notoworthy part of the speech of the gentlement from New-York (Mr. Wood) was where he declined to explain in detail the provisions of the bill. The Chancellor of the Excheduer, in presenting a budget formed on novel principles, declined to explain those new principles and the probable results, and remitted that duty to the members of the minority. No part of the people had asked Congress to revise the tariff. From no city, town or county has there come such a proposition. To loom and spindle are standing still; the mine is unwrought: the fires are out in the furnace. The workingmen appeal to Congress to relieve them, but not one of them surgrests that it can be done by a revision of the tariff in the interest of foreign producers, who are supplanting merchants in New-York and elsewhere. The geatleman from New-York is like Frankenstein, who created a monster of which he was ignorant and which he knew not how to control. This bill if rall of inconsistencies. With reference to Mr. Tuckers free-trade speech yesterday, I suggest that that speech was only untered in a Pickwickian sense, necause while the highest manufactures of the North are struck at in the bill, a weed which infests the hillsides of Virginia, and whose leaves are picked by children as an ammement, is put in at 10 per cent duty. I therefore infer that that gentleman (Mr. Tuckery would take a little pretection, if Virginia had any industry to protect. The absence of a specific free list in the bill, is a fatal defect. If the Committee on Ways and Means had listened to the statements of men, who urderstand the tariff, a free list would have been inserted, and the committee would have been inserted, and the committee would have been inserted, and the committee has had no particular assured that the bill would inevitably pass, and were told by the highest authority in the House that their only chance was to make a concession and to state the lowest terms on which they could live. But even then they refused to make any terms as a body, and they said: "Let us go down, if it be the judgment of the courtry that the iron and steel industry must be prostrated." The bill, as a whole, is disturbing industry, it involves a revolution. Industry stands appalled. The wool-grower of the West can get no price for his wool because the wool-manufacturer of the East does not know what the tariff is to be, and does know that if this fariff is to prevail, his intil must go with the millious of tide mea now memployed. With the forges, furnaces and fastenes entirely closed, how will the working people be fed, and what army will keep them in order! This is certainly a revolutionary measure. It is the very madness of theory to assert that the tariff which stimulates production and which adds to the world's supplies, endances prices, in view of the fact that the prices of goods are lower now than they ever were. No one can tell whether the penning bill will most promote free trade or protection.

note free trade or protection.

Mr. KELLEY spoke for more than two hours, and ommanded close attention, particularly on the Republican side of the house. One of his most attentive listeners was Mr. Peter Cooper, who coupsed an arm-chair in the area in front of the Clerk's desk, and who joined in the applicase which followed the speech.

lowed the speech.

Mr. HARRIS (Dem., Ga.), another member of the Committee on Ways and Means, made a speech in favor of the bill as one that would effect desirable changes in the existing system.

The committee rose, and the House, without transacting any other business, at 4:55 p. m., adjourned. THE WEDDING OF THE ITALIAN MINISTER.

ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT TROUSSEAUS EVER SEEN IN NEW-YORK. The wedding of Miss Dolores Natica Terry and Baron Albert Blanc, the Italian Minister, will take place on Saturday evening at St. Stephens's Church, The bride-elect is young and beautiful. Baron Blane purposes taking her first to Paris and thence to Italy, to present her to his King and Queen. Miss Victoria Freyre, a daughter of the Peruvian Minister, is to be first bridesmaid, and Miss Terry and she have been for some time in New-York awaiting the arrival of Mr.

Terry from Cuba. The other bridesmaids are Miss Al dame and another New-York lady, and two little girls, nieces of the bride. Miss Terry's trousseau arrived from Paris some weeks ago, and is one of the most elaborate ever brought to this country. There are four dozen sets of lingerie, all of them a mass of the finest luce and embroidery; the wedding set is of the finest batiste, trimmed with exquisitely fine Valenciennes lace, insertion and puffs of batiste. The suit comprises a full set of lingeric, four gros-grain ribbon. Beside the four dozen sets of under clothes just mentioned, there are six sets of foulard silk.

gros-grain ribbon. Beside the four dozen sets of underciothes just mentioned, there are six sets of foulard silk,
in the most delicate shades, pale-pink and bine
being the predominant colors in these sets, as well
as in the ribbons which adorn the timen and
batiste sets; torchou and Valenciennes lace trim these
foulard sets. An elegant morning wrapper of creammatchase silk is made with deep yoke front and Watteau
pleat in the back; a jabot of Valenciennes lace with
loops of cream-colored ribbon, runs the entire length of
the front, which is closed with silver balls; the yoke is
finished with junked out ruchings of cream-colored silk.
The slippers to match this wrapper are of the same naterial, and the stockings are of cream-colored silk with
lace instep. Another wrapper, of pearl-gray samere,
is made in princesse siyle, and trimmed with narrow
knife pleatings of pearl-gray silk; a fau train is formed
of narrow pleats of silk, the whole finished with pearlgray fringe. Slippers and stockings match. Every
article in the trousscau is marked with a monogram and
the coronet of Baron Biane. There are two dozen elegant lace handkerchiefs in point, point applique, Valenciennos lace. There are six dozen plainer handkerchiefs,
but all of them are very handsome. There are four dozen
silk stockings in all the most delicate colors and styles,
some embroidered and some with lace insteps.

Beside this elegant and elaborate wardrobe, the troussean contains a great quantity of household linen, including four dozen tablecloths, each one having two dozen
napkins to match, and six dozen fringed tea napkins.
There are seven dozen face towels elegantly embroidered,
and dozens upon dozens of sheets, pillow-cases sat
shams, ali fluished with monogram and coronet. There
are is wozen aprona and caps for cooks, slit dozen aprons
for watters, six dozen rach of kitchen tablecloths and
so a coveriet of cream-colored satin, heavily embroidered
in wood colors and gold; in the centre is the monogram
is a coveriet of cream-colore

One of the handsomest timins in the whole transcens a coveriet of cream-colored satin, heavily embroidered in wood colors and gold; in the centre is the monogram embroidered in large letters, over which is the coronet exquisitely embroidered to represent rubies, emeralds, and pearls. The pillow cover is embroidered to match, and they are both lined with cream-colored satin, and finished with heavy fringe in colors to match the embroiders.

POISONED BY DRINKING CHLOROFORM.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday at the Lanatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, in the cases of Mary Bracken and Julia Hagan, two hamales of that institution, who died on Sunday from drinking chie coform in mistake for gin. The testimony did not bring out clearly who took the chloroform from the drug store, although Ann Hannahan and one other woman were alone allowed to help themselves to their ale, which was kept in the drug store. The jury returned the following ver

that the deceased came to their death from as overdose of chloroform stolen from the drug store connected with the asylum, by persons unknown to his dury. We believe the institution to be in fault in silowing the patients to enter the drug store under any pretence or in any circumstances, and we approve of the precautious that have since been adopted to keep the patients of the asylum out of the drug store, and we recommend that the rule be strictly enforced hereafter. We consure the drug clerk for placing poisons within reach of patients entering the drug store.

When a favorite domestic drama was brought over the latest terms of the latest terms was brought to the passe occurred, on the night of its production, after the second act. The orenestra had exhausted its reperfory, and still the entrain remained (corn.) Presently a barsh grating sound was painfully addited from behind—the sound of a saw struggling through the latest terms of the author. "Well, I can't say," he answered mountainly, "but I suppose they're cutting out the third act."

net."

Two sailors happened to be on a military parade ground when the soldiers were at drift, goad through the evolution of marking time. One sailor, observing the other watching the movement of the company very attentively, with eyes fixed and his armakimbo, asked him what he thought of it. "Well, Jock," replied his courade, "I am thinking there must be a very strong tide running this morning for these poof fellows have been pulling away tais half-hour and have not got an inch ahead yet."